AIM

THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

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MARATHON RETREATS FORGE AIM STRUCTURE AND DIRECTION

At a retreat held November 19 and 20 at the Connecticut Mental Health Center, workers in the Cook and Harris campaigns began to map out the general directions and purposes that AIM will follow now that the elections are over. A second meeting at AIM headquarters on December 3 put some of these ideas into more definite form. Both these meetings were open, and attended by up to 125 people.

The first meeting began with analyses of the Harris campaign by John Wilhelm, and of the Cook campaign and other independent candidacies across the country by Rick Wolff. The morning-long discussion that followed concentrated on determining the most effective campaign methods.

HARRIS CAMPAIGN

Harris did not receive many votes, Wilhelm explained, because the campaign began without a political base. Four other goals, however, were furthered: (1) to make public the issues of the Hill Parents' Association, such as welfare and urban renewal; (2) to generate resources, especially money; (3) to begin the job of organizing white people as well as Negroes in these areas, especially around urban renewal; and (4) to give the white community an understanding of what the black community is beginnning to do.

SPECIAL ON AIM PURPOSES AND BY-LAWS P.4

Some of the participants at the second session of the AIM retreat, Saturday December 3, chaired by Dave Adams.

Wilhelm said AIM should continue to oppose the present system of urban renewal because it removes poor people and destroys rather than "renews" their neighborhoods, and it gives the Democratic Party machine a patronage base. Urban "renewal" will strike next on the Hill, on State Street, and in Fair Haven, he added. The people there should be organized to obtain citizen participation (which has been a sham so far), low cost housing (none built in New Haven since 1954 except for the elderly), a place for small business, and a kind of city planning which does not operate primarily by running highways through the middle of neighborhoods. It

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Noel Kane
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IPAC
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marathon retreats--cont.

was suggested that IPAC and HPA put out an information booklet on urban renewal. In closing, Wilhelm stated that the relationship between IPAC and HPA was basically a good one.

COOK CAMPAIGN

The 20th ward of New Haven, where Cook received 18.2% of the vote, was represented by Ron Prokopy, who personally canvassed 80-90% of the area. He knew most of the people whom he saw at the polls on election day. Unfortunately, many voters, believing that Cook was a Democrat, pulled the party lever. As reported in the last newsletter, trouble with the mechanics of voting occurred in many other areas.

Chuck Mokriski described the canvassing in the 19th ward, where Cook outpolled the Republican. This ward, which includes the Florence Virtue project, is relatively middle class. Again there was a problem with ticket splitting. Many of the Democratic Party Workers expressed opposition to Giaimo and voted for Cook. Only 900 of the 1600 registered Democrats bothered to vote.

Louise Danowith and Tom Holahan canvassed extensively in the 13th and 14th wards, where a strong Democratic organization drove old people to the polls all day. An experiment on the effect of leafletting was described by Rick Wolff. The 9th ward was saturated with Cook leaflets; the 8th ward, with a similar population, received none. The vote was practically the same in both wards, suggesting that leafletting alone does not win votes. The 24th, 29th, and 30th wards were not as heavily canvassed, yet they turned out well for Cook. "People read the newspapers in these wards," suggested Joan Stone..

Jack Osborne reported that at least 60-65 factories, each with over 250 employees, were visited by Cook.. In the factories, at union meetings, and on picket lines, Cook and Osborne spoke about inflation, runaway shops, company profits, and the need for planning reconversion to a peacetime economy. Our hope, Osborne said, lies in the dissatisfaction of some of the rank and file with their union representatives who are felt to have sold out to the company. Most union members did not vote for Cook, however, because they believed he could give them only "pie in the sky." "So instead," said Jack, "they take mud in the eye." It was suggested by Amalia Crago that we might talk with shop stewards, who are closer to the men than are the union leaders.

In the suburban campaigns, extensive door-to-door canvassing seemed to pay off in Hamden, while coffee contacts were credited for Branford and Guilford results.. According to Marshall and Shirley Hahn, the Branford group has been approached by both parties since the election -- a tribute to its swing position -- and is considering running candidates of its own for selectman.

WHERE WE ARE GOING

In the afternoon, Bob Cook led off the discussion of "where we are going." He reviewed the general situation in the U.S., its foreign policy based on anti-communism, its domestic policy creating fears of job security and its fears of black power: "To make real changes we need action and not just talk".

He suggested that we learn from the political machines to be a year-round organization to help people--to provide community services and to make real changes in neighborhoods and communities, as well as electing people to public office. "Projects", he emphasized, "are political." Only by getting things done between elections can we build the constituency we need to win. Cook mentioned such specific projects as an experimental housing project and an experimental school, a lawyers group for legal se advice, demonstrations to combat air and water pollution, and service committees to help individuals in their struggles with the City bureaucracy.

In addition to successful year-round projects, Cook stressed, we need an organization, a coalition of autonomous projects and affiliates which are coordinated, but full and equal partners. We also need to educate ourselves by newsletters and general meetings, neighborhood meetings, open forums, and meetings with groups such as labor unions.

The meeting drew to a close with considerable controversy over a letter Tom Holahan planned to send to Senator Robert Kennedy offering to begin a "Kennedy for '68" organization in New Haven. Many AIM members are still angry at Kennedy's visit to New Haven to endorse Giaimo.

POLITICAL ACTION

Noel Kane opened the second meeting by suggesting that we retain the campaign name AIM and discard the clumsier name, IPAC. It was pointed out that there may be legal advantages in keeping two names, AIM for the political party itself, and IPAC for the organization which include representatives from projects and affiliated groups.

Two roads lie before AIM in electoral politics, according to David Adams. It can start a third party, which would

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appeal to the idealism of youth by speaking clearly on all issues, and try to gain power by registering voters in the party, including the Negro population, which will eventually be a majority of the City. On the other hand, it can go for power now by working within an established party, which would appeal to middle-aged people, but would limit us from speaking on all issues and might sacrifice our appeal to the younger generation.

The formation of political action clubs around the City, for education and job training as well as political mobilization, was suggested by Dave Murray. He hoped that AIM would remain a loose umbrella organization, with representatives from all areas of public life: school-parent organizations, save-the-park groups, labor unions, peace groups, etc. The co-ordinating role AIM could play for suburban groups interested in issues before the State legislature, and in pressuring Giaimo, was endorsed by several town representatives. Mike Millard of Milford added, however, that suburban workers must raise local issues themselves, instead of waiting passively for a central organization to tell them what to do.

Curtis Belton and Jim Smith of the Connecticut Voters' Council reported that their group was making contacts in Dixwell, Newhallville, and Legion Avenue, and in Norwalk and Bridgeport, and that a statewide voter registration drive led by Dr. Martin Luther King is being planned.

IPAC AND HPA

The final discussion of Sunday afternoon was led by Fred Harris, who spoke about the relationship between IPAC and the Hill Parents' Association. It will be a good relationship, he said, as long as IPAC deals with every issue and deals with it honestly. Now, he said, IPAC can help make the Hill financially self-supporting so there can be at least one full-time organizer. Also, it can provide legal advice, paperwork in general, and classes on issues such as economics. IPAC people should also come and learn from the HPA about welfare and renewal. In general, IPAC can help by organizing the white community and by helping to begin organizations like the HPA in Rockview, Dixwell and Newhallville.

The HPA is now beginning money-making projects such as jewelry and dress-making and is picketing supermarkets against high food prices. They also plan to concentrate on welfare and education issues and do it by face-to-face and door-to-door contact. "Once people are with us," said Fred, "they are with us forever."

There followed a long and loud debate about whether white organizers could be effective in black neighborhoods. A number of people took the position that they had been quite successful canvassing in black neighborhoods, while other insisted that they could not replace the ultimate need for black organizers. "All of us agree that we should work in the neighborhoods where we live", said Amalia Crago, to which Bob Gelbach and Bob Abramovitz agreed.

Jack Osborne brought the meeting back to the plea by John Wilhelm and Fred Harris for money. "They have asked us several times now," said Osborne, "and we may not have many more chances." He suggested that IPAC might set up an educational fund to teach dress-making and other skills to HPA people. John Wilhelm then replied to the criticisms of several people that HPA only wanted money by saying that money was only the most immediate problem, but that HPA and IPAC needed each other for many other things as well. John Huggins added that the HPA was also trying to raise its own money by forming a buyers' club and a credit union.

PROJECTS AND STRUCTURE

The conclusion of Rick Wolff's committee on ward organization was that projects should have priority; ward organization and aldermanic elections would grow out of them. Tom Holahan disagreed and called for planning aldermanic candidates now. Bob Cook pointed out the advantages of political work--how it forces us to get out and organize. Dave Murray and Jim Smith emphasized that candidates for public office should already have done something for their communities before running.

Harris Stone speaking for the projects committee, presented on-going and potential projects for AIM. These included a Free University, a parallel school system, Vietnam protest, work to change the party lever and primary laws, a printing business, a weekly newspaper, and a coffee shop.

Other areas which could be explored include air and water pollution and the conditions at the Whalley Avenue jail. Jack Crane mentioned a project he has been working on for several years--publicizing industrial planning for reconversion to a peacetime economy. Crane is the co-author of a SANE pamphlet on this topic.

Two documents were presented for ratification by the meeting, a statement of purpose and a set of by-laws for the organization of AIM. The statement of purpose, drafted by Bob Gelback and Rick Wolff, was unanimously accepted. The by-laws, the work of a number of people, generated considerable discussion. The major debate came over whether the coordinating committee should make its decisions by majority rule or concensus. The decision was finally left to the committee

The group decided that the following ongoing projects will send representatives to the co-ordinating committee: urban renewal, internal education, fund raising, newsletter, labor organization, Yale IPAC, education, political process, printing press, ward organization, consumers, boycott, office staff, and active suburban AIM committees. Two affiliated groups will also be represented: The Connecticut Voters' Council and the Hill Parents' Association.

ORGANIZATION OF AIM

Statement of Purpose

The American Independent Movement is a non-profit voluntary association of people in the Third Congressional District of Connecticut who are prepared to work cooperatively to forward the following purposes and principles:

We are committed to human freedom, understood as the opportunity of all men to grow in, contribute to and enjoy our material and spiritual civilization to the greatest possible degree; we ask of every economic, political and social practice or institution first of all whether it furthers this freedom.

We believe that at present economic, racial, cultural and general social injustices pervade the social and personal relations of Americans and thereby frustrate the realization of human freedom.

We believe that men must act politically to realize this freedom, that whatever touches the lives ofmen in communities is the proper subject for their political concern, that political activity should be guided by the standard of what is good for the community, and that this standard of what is good for the community, and that this standard should apply with special force to men who seek or hold positions of public trust.

We believe that laws, regulations or social conditions which restrict or hamper political life violate the rights of free men and threaten the welfare of the whole community.

We believe that the welfare of the community requires that people should be positively encouraged to participate in politics in the widest sense of the word.

We believe that a just society owes respect for human dignity to everyone of its members,

Hill painters are decorating the walls of the headquarters of the Hill Parents' Association on Congress Avenue.

that human dignity is threatened in our own society wherever people are deprived economically in the midst of great wealth and wherever a man's race becomes a liability in his dealings with his fellow men, and that the good of the community ought to come before the exercise of any private right that promotes racism or sustained poverty.

We believe that the standards of freedom, community well-being and human dignity apply to international affairs and ought to govern the diplomatic, economic and military relations of the United States with other countries.

We believe that the good of the community, whether on the local, national or international level can only be promoted if people are well-informed and have access to the means of informing themselves. For ourselves this imposes a duty of continuous self-education; and for public officials it imposes a double obligation - to reveal freely and completely their own activities and to seek guidance continuously from the people who will be affected by official acts.

We believe that the welfare of the community is harmed when political participation is denied to people because their beliefs or associations are unpopular. We will therefore, defend the right to political participation of those who disagree with us, and we exclude from this association no one who supports its by-laws.

To forward these principles, we the members of the American Independent Movement will take political action whenever and wherever in the Third Congressional District our numbers and resources permit. We may sponsor or endorse candidates for elective office, but our activities need not be restricted to electoral politics.

In our investigations, discussions and actions, we aim for a new active tolerance of all thoughts offering a way up and out of the economic, racial, cultural and general social injustices that pervade American institutions and thus poison our social and personal relations. From the raw material of these thoughts, we seek to fashion a program for progress now.

Our criticisms of our enviornment and of ourselves must prepare us for effective, positive action to achieve our purposes.

AIM Coordinating Committee

The coordinating committee provides for the coordination of projects and groups brought together in AIM: it provides a forum for discussion; it alone can make the following decisions: (1) spending money from the AIM treasury, (2) affiliating with other groups (such as a statewide AIM), (3) authorizing public statements in the name of AIM, and (4) authorizing projects or associated groups as part of AIM.

Membership: The coordinating committee is composed of one active person chosen from each project and associated groups of AIM, an office manager-secretary, and a treasurer. Committee members must remain active workers in AIM and must regularly attend committee meetings.

Project workers and associated groups are in the final judge of who shall be their representative on the coordinating committee. A committee member may be removed by the committee if his project or group ceases to be active.

New Projects and Associated Groups: Any person is invited to present a plan for a new project. New projects are approved by the coordinating committee, and are entitled to a representative on the committee as soon as they become active. Any group which shares the purpose of AIM may become associated with AIM upon approval by the coordinating committee. Associated groups are entitled to a representative on the executive committee.

Procedures: The coordinating committee will choose its own decision making procedures. At the close of each meeting, the secretary will read to the committee and file in the office a list of decisions made by the committee.

Regular meetings of the committee will be held every two weeks at a specified time and place. All active workers are encouraged to come and join in the discussions.

Special meetings of the coordinating committee may be called by any member provided all members are informed of the time, place and purpose of the meeting.

Finances: The coordinating committee will raise money to maintain an office, to start projects, and for other incidental expenditures. Only the committee can expend money from the AIM treasury. But all projects including campaigns are encouraged, in fact, expected, to become self-supporting.

AIM Workers

Any person in the Third Congressional District may become a worker of the American Independent Movement by accepting its purpose and rules and taking an active role in a project of AIM. The office manager-secretary of AIM will keep a list of current workers, in consultation with the chairman, of each AIM project and associated group.

General Meetings

General meetings of AIM workers may be called by the coordinating committee or any AIM project or associated group to consider any matter of interest All workers must be notified in advance of such meetings and their purpose. All decisions at general meetings will be reached by full discussion followed by majority vote. In any event, the coordinating committee will call a general meeting at least once a year.

Electoral Politics

No candidate may run for public office under the designation American Independent without approval of the coordinating committee, and the support of a general meeting. Campaigns will be projects of AIM, with their own organization, but represented on the corrdinating committee. It is expected that AIM workers participate in any AIM campaign.

IDEAS BEHIND AIM ORGANIZATION

The basic goal of our organization is to make it clear that political strength depends upon each one of us taking the initiative and getting to work. Too often, organizations like ours fall into the trap of being front groups with executive boards, mailing lists, and meetings. This has the dual disadvantage of being totally ineffective while at the same time convincing people that they're doing something because they are going to meetings, debating with Robert's Rules, and passing resolutions.

We believe that a political base can only be created by the hard work of every one of us. We must generate a whole network of personal relationships. We must achieve a multitude of small, but real, victories. Each of us must decide what peace, social justice, and human dignity is worth to him. One hour a day? One hour a week? Fifteen hours a day? Then we must set a project for ourselves, and go about completing that project. If the campaign taught us anything, it is that things don't get done unless we do them. (If this seems simple minded, just look around and see how much talk is never turned into action.)

While we are committed to a decentralized organization with many focuses of activity, we recognize that these activities must be coordinated to generate real power. That is the basic function of our coordinating committee. But it does other things as well. As we each go about our separate tasks, we learn things from which others can benefit. Our AIM organization gives us a chance to share our experiences and to learn from others. At the same time, all of us gain strength by the knowledge that we are working together with many others, each in his own way, but for a common end.

by Bob Cook

FUND-RAISING

No one was more surprised and gratified by the amount of money collected for the Cook and Harris campaigns than your fund-raising chairman. And no one is more aware of how much of the credit must be shared by at least a dozen people who quietly made major efforts toward raising funds, not to mention the dozens of people who gave generously in amounts ranging from eleven cents to over $2600. All told about $33,000 has been reported as campaign income to the Secretary of State in Hartford. Unfortunately, expenses totaled over $38,000, leaving AIM with a $5000 debt. But even this figure compares favorably with the average debt for 1966 Congressional "peace" campaigns the average debt for 1966 Congressional "peace" campaigns, which I am told is around $10,000.

The accompanying charts will help explain where the money came from and where it went over the course of the campaign. Remember that these figures refer only to funds received and spent by the Independent Political Action Committee (AIM). Each of the town committees did some fund raising and spending of its own, and several organizations were inspired or created by campaign workers for the purpose in part of raising money for Bob Cook and Fred Harris. Thus the New England-New York Conference for New Politics at Powder Hill on August 6 netted nearly $1000 for Cook and Harris, but also gave nearly $1500 to other candidates and paid conference expenses of several hundred dollars. Similarly, the Community Concert Committee grossed over twice the amount it was finally able to turn over from the Belafonte concert to IPAC, the Hill Parents Association and a private educational project called LEAP. In short the campaigns probably generated receipts, directly and indirectly, totaling $40,000 and expenditures of over $45,000.

As Chart I shows, 64.9% of all receipts came from within the Third District and 25.1% came from out of state. More than half the money from out of state ($4850) came from three organizations, Massachusetts PAX, National Conference for New Politics and Westchester Democratic Council. All told, organizations gave 31.3% of total campaign receipts, of which 14.7% was from out-of-state and 16.6% was from Connecticut. The money from Connecticut organizations ($5460) was almost entirely from organizations formed as a result of the campaign, e.g., Community Concert Committee, New England-N.Y. Conference, Fairfield County Friends of Cook.

The biggest months for receipts were September and October, which were also the times of greatest out-of-state support. Partly this was because interest in the campaign increased as election day neared, but the accomplishments of the campaign during the early months also helped convince later contributors that the campaign deserved support.

The breakdown of expenditures, Chart II, also shows an increase toward the end of the campaign, with part of the November figures being the campaign debt of about $5000. Salaries rose after August when Jack Osborne, Cordell Reagon, James Smith and Judy Miller joined Bob Zellner on the payroll. At present AIM has no paid personel, although over $1000 is owed in back salaries. "Office rent, supplies and utilities" includes rental of the Hill Parents Association office for campaign purposes, as well as supplies, rent and telephone at 241 Orange Street, and occasional assistance to campaign committees in other towns. Printing and media costs were naturally crowded toward the end of the campaign. Included in media expenses are radio, television, billboards and newspaper advertising.

The "Other" column in Chart II includes $1510, or 3.9% of

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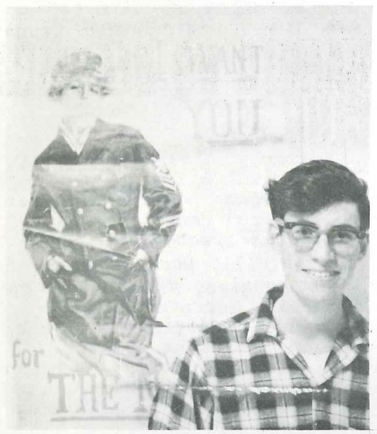
Chart I. Receipts (to the nearest $10)

Month	$Amt.	Cum. $Amt.	% from 3rd Dist.	% out-of-State	% Conn. out-of-3rd Dist
April	2,190	2,190	82.8	10.2	7.0
May	1,470	3,670	84.6	1.7	13.7
June	1,820	5,480	77.4	6.0	16.6
July	3,800	9,280	77.8	17.6	4.6
Aug.	2,690	11,970	96.2	.3	3.5
Sept.	6,380	18,350	39.3	50.6	10.1
Oct.	11,110	29,450	57.0	32.2	10.8
Nov.	3,460	32,920	73.1	12.4	14.5
Total	32,920	32,920	64.9	25.1	10.0
			$21,390	$8,290	$3,530

Chart II. Expenses (to the nearest $10) including debt

Month	$Amt.	Cum. $Amt.	Salaries	Office rent, Supplies and Utilities	Postage and Stationery	Printing	Media	Other
April	1,550	1,550	700	640	140			70
May	1,170	2,720	500	170	50			450
June	1,410	4,130	500	290	190	230		200
July	2,490	6,620	750	510	400	690	90	50
Aug.	3,700	10,320	530	720	270	740	300	1,140
Sept.	5,550	15,870	1,305	640	500	1,330	730	1,050
Oct.	11,110	26,980	1,980	590	700	1,460	5,390	990
Nov.	11,050	38,030	2,110	1,020	130	1,920	5,440	430
Total	38,030	38,030	8,380	4,580	2,390	6,360	11,950	4,380
%	100.0	100.0	22.0	12.0	6.2	16.7	31.4	11.5

SUPPOSE THEY GAVE A WAR AND NOBODY CAME



Mordy Miller standing before a World War I armed forces poster.

"It's just like with this Vietnam war thing: how could I go home and face my children if I didn't stand up for my self when I'm fired from my job just because I'm black and supported Cook and Harris?"

A man who was just passing by made this comment to me at the vigil on the Green two and a half weeks ago when he read my placard, "Until Americans stop killing and being killed in Viet Nam: A silent vigil every Wednesday to express our sorrow & our protest."

This idea that there are some things a man can't do -- that there are times when one is challenged to say "No!" with his life in the face of wrong -- in part led me to join with other draft-age men in saying: "Convinced that our government's present course of action is in the best interests of neither the US nor the people of Vietnam, we are united in our intention to refuse induction if drafted into the armed forces that are participating in the present war." At the same time, taking this stand is clearly a political act of opposition.

I think that conscription is a critical issue for people concerned with working to end the war in Vietnam and bringing about radical social change in America

First, the war in Vietnam is brought home to draft-age men through the draft. The war may maim and kill thousands of men, women, and children, but all that is very distant for most people, and doesn't affect their daily lives. The war creates jobs for unemployed youth, and the fact that one of the reasons the war continues is so that defense industries will keep on booming doesn't mean much to the guys who are getting a salary out of the war. But the draft yanks guys away from family, job, and country. And the guys who enlist to find excitement, comraderie, or a meaningful life, are also enlisting because this country can't offer its youth a decent life.

Second, the war simply could not be waged as it now is if men refused to go.

Finally, conscription itself is an evil. The draft plays a lead role in getting people to conform, in creating an unwillingness to speak out, and in getting people to think in terms of pursuing peaceful ends through violent means. After I had taken my physical, I was floored when I realized that of all the fathers who had been in the army, very few seem to have expressed a gut revulsion or intellectual reaction to this phenomena of mass intimidation, mass conformity, and mass indoctrination for murder. We've stopped bothering to think about means and ends, to examine our individual and social relations to our institutions and to our policies.

When Stokely Carmichael was in New Haven he made this point too, when he said that even in the anti-war movement, it has been the black movement which has taken the strongest stand in confronting the institutions and the policies which support the war in Vietnam and oppression in America. (The exceptions, unpleasantly few and far between, but of which we should be proud, are groups like CNVA and the Catholic Worker, and individuals like David Mitchell, David Reed, Geoffrey Reed Conklin, Tom Rodd, and others.) We students, unlike black people, have been able to avoid the issues raised by the war and by America, or to confront them on our own terms, when and if we wish to. And this probably goes for most of us white folks who have been protesting and working on independent campaigns. We hedge our bets by keeping some warm sinecure stashed away that we can fall back on if all else fails, or when our "youthful idealism" has finally "grown" into "mature realism."

I think that people who worked on the political campaigns this year and the people who oppose the draft, have begun to stop hedging their bets. People gave up a lot to work on what started off as just an idea. The independent campaigns were "a great display of the human spirit."

I see the draft as an issue on which we young men must stop hedging our bets, and as one front on which we can challenge this war and this society.

And that is why I refuse to serve in the armed forces.

by Morty Miller

fund raising cont.

total expenses, for the purchase, repair, painting and operation of the VW bus plus purchase and rental of sound equipment. Also included is $1020 paid to the Harris for State Assembly Committee. All together, AIM spent $2260 on the Harris campaign, which began in August. This was 5.9% of total AIM expenses.

In a future article I hope to report on the relative size of contributions (names of contributors will of course be withheld) as well as on the techniques of fund-raising we used and our future financial needs.

Bob Gelbach
Fund-Raising Chairman

MORE COOK CAMPAIGN

In our article on "organization" in the last newsletter, we did not attempt to list all the people who contributed to the success of the Cook campaign. We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the work of at least the following people, whose efforts were crucial to AIM, but whose names were not included:

Bob Gelbach, who served as chairman of the finance committee and was instrumental in raising over $30,000;

Don Chambers, Emily Davidson, and Stephanie Brand, who worked long hours in the office;

Karin Cook, who virtually ran a branch office of the campaign;

Richard Mann, who organized block parties and then took on the job of coordinating the campaign activities of Yale students;

Vicki Hodgetts, who worked on the graphics for leaflets, newsletters, billboards, and the campaign bus;

John Mallery and many others, who spent a tremendous amount of time on the production of the newsletter;

Ruth Millikan and Rose Brown, who took charge of the telephone tree;

John Gill, Mimi Abramovitz, Helen Henderson, and Ron Kirchem, who did innumerable odd jobs whenever asked; the people, who arranged coffee hours and meetings to introduce Bob Cook to their friends and neighbors; the ward and town chairmen, who were responsible for finding workers and contacting the voters, and who helped make Election Day a success.

by Nina Adams and Joan Stone

HARRIS HQ BECOMES CLUB

The club which the men of Washington Avenue have made out of the old Fred Harris campaign office has elected officers. They are Willy Long, President; Milton Douglas, Vice-President; Jack Page, Secretary; John Peterson, Treasurer; and Sonny Thomas, Master at Arms.

AIM

All AIM supporters are urged to join the silent vigil organized by students in the Yale Divinity School held every Wednesday from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. at the corner of Church and Elm Streets.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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